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The effect of switch-handle shape upon the time required for operation.

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AND TECHNOLOGY

A Thesis

Submitted by the Faculty

of

North University

to

Obtain a Degree of

the Faculty of the University of the

University of the

of

University of the

to

University of the

1900, 1901

THE EFFECT OF SWITCH-HANDLE SHAPE
UPON THE TIME REQUIRED FOR OPERATION

A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty
of
Purdue University
by
Richard Henry Doolittle
" "
In Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree
of
Master of Science
in
Industrial Engineering
June, 1952

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REPORT ON THE

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the study conducted by the research team. The study was designed to investigate the effects of the proposed intervention on the target population. The results of the study are presented in the following sections.

2. The study was conducted in a controlled environment, and the results were compared to the control group. The results of the study are presented in the following sections.

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ABSTRACT

This investigation was undertaken to determine whether some one of several common shapes of handle for a generally-used type of switch would provide for a minimum of time required to operate the switch.

The time required by fifteen male operators to rotate a set of four switches to four different angles using five shapes of switch handles was measured.

The overall average times obtained (in hundredths of seconds) are as follows:

	30°	60°	90°	120°
Handle 1	189.6	225.9	259.0	300.3
Handle 2	174.6	222.8	240.3	281.3
Handle 3	199.2	233.3	276.0	317.1
Handle 4	167.4	221.0	251.7	296.8
Handle 5	188.6	236.5	275.5	315.0

An examination of the data shows that the round shapes of handles provided for the higher operating times while the generally rectangular shapes provided for the lower operating times.

THE EFFECT OF SWITCH-HANDLE SHAPE UPON THE TIME REQUIRED FOR OPERATION

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

A review of the literature shows that some consideration has been given to designing switch-handle shapes for appearance and indication of function¹. Inquiries made at some of the leading electrical apparatus manufacturers, such as General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric Corporation and Arma Corporation, reveal that industry has investigated the design of switch-handle shapes for appearance, feel to the hand and, in some cases, to provide better leverage for operation.

Apparently little consideration has been given to designing the shape with the thought in mind of providing for minimum operating time², as may be desired in the case of control panels for communication or radar equipment, computing machines and the like. Thus, this investigation was undertaken to determine whether some one of several common shapes of handle for a generally-used type of switch would provide for a minimum of time required to operate the switch.

1. Price, Wesley, "Why Pilots Make Mistakes", Saturday Evening Post, April 19, 1947, p. 18.
2. Raines, Arnold, and Rosenbloom, J. H., "Ideal Torques for Handwheels and Knobs", Machine Design, August, 1946, pp. 145-148.

APPARATUS

The equipment used to measure the time required by the several operators consisted of the following: a plywood panel on which were mounted four ten-position rotary switches (Figs. 1 and 2), a relay and a normally-closed microswitch; a table upon which the panel, timing clock and power supply rested; a chair for the operator; a direct-current power supply for the timing clock and the relay; an electric clock which could be read to 1/100th of a second; and the required wiring.

The chair, an unpadded, wooden, straight-backed piece of furniture, was placed so that its centerline coincided with a line midway between the four switches and at a distance from the panel dependent upon the forearm measurement of the operator. The panel was adjusted vertically so that the elbow of the operator, when seated and when the upper arm was vertical and held against the side with the forearm at right angles to it, was ten inches below the center line of the switches. The dimensions and layout of the equipment are given in Figures 1, 2 and 3.

The switches used were commercially-obtained, ten-position wafer switches with spring ball detents. The average maximum torque required to rotate the switches from one detent to the next was three inch-pounds. The switch handles were also commercially-obtained. For the shapes and dimensions of these handles see Figures 4 and 5.

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Black and white photo of a person's face, partially obscured by a dark, textured surface.

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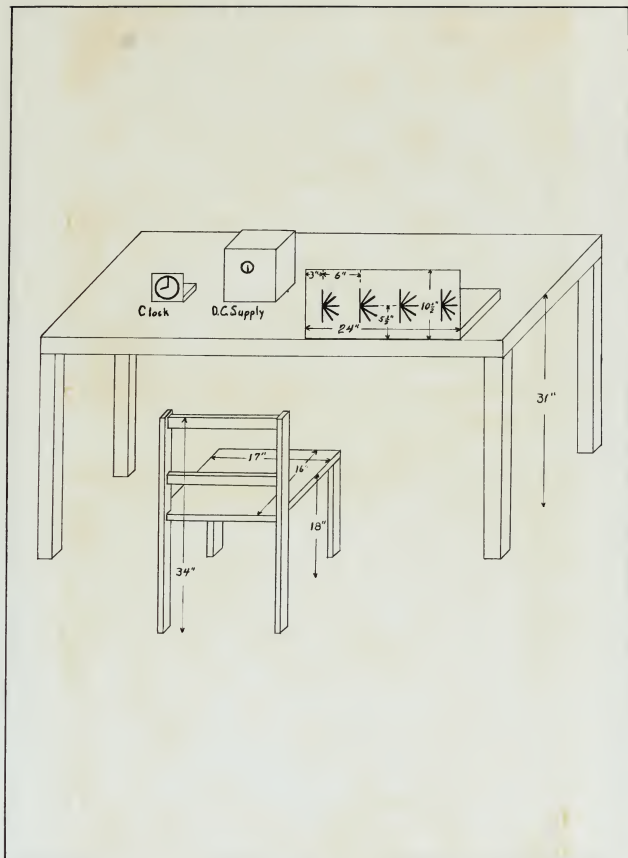


fig. 1

Layout of equipment

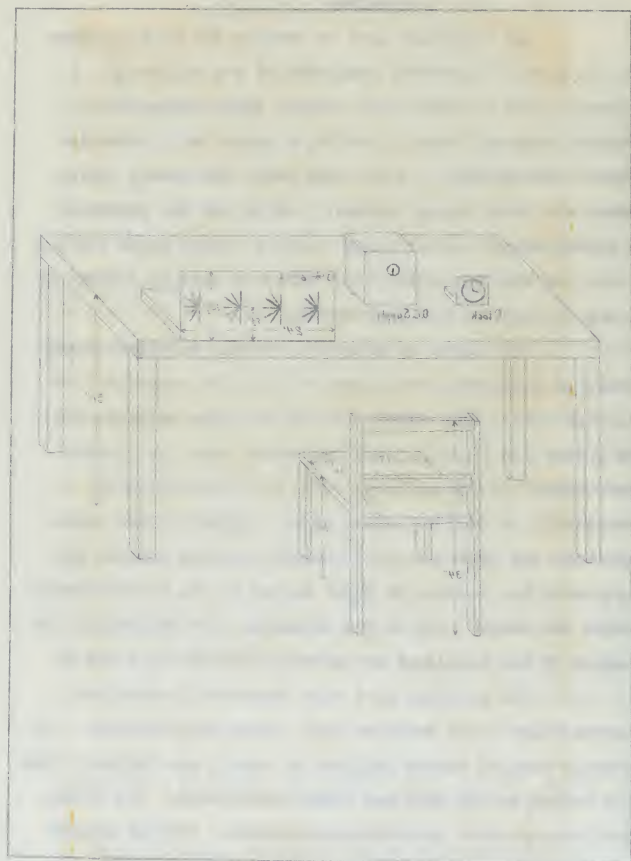


Fig. 1
 Table and chair



Fig. 2 View of equipment in operation



Fig. 3 Rear view of equipment

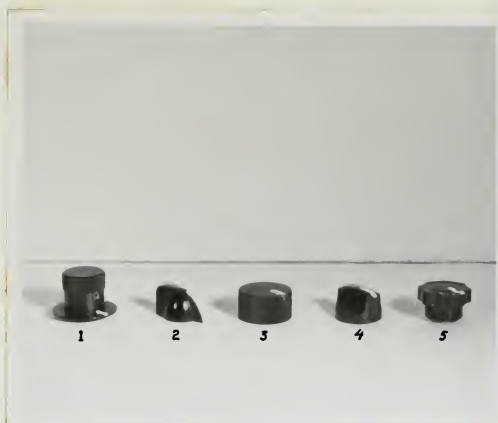


Fig. 4 Switch handles

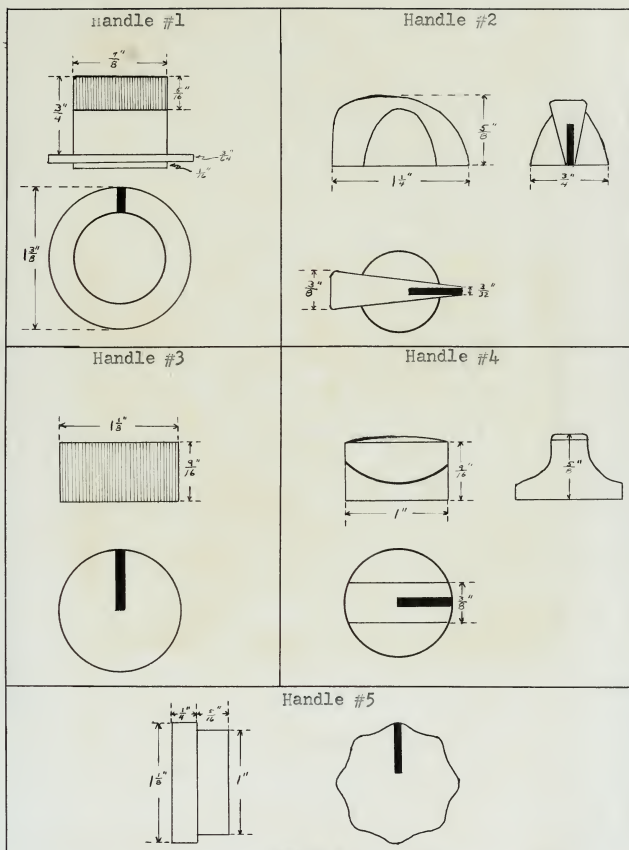
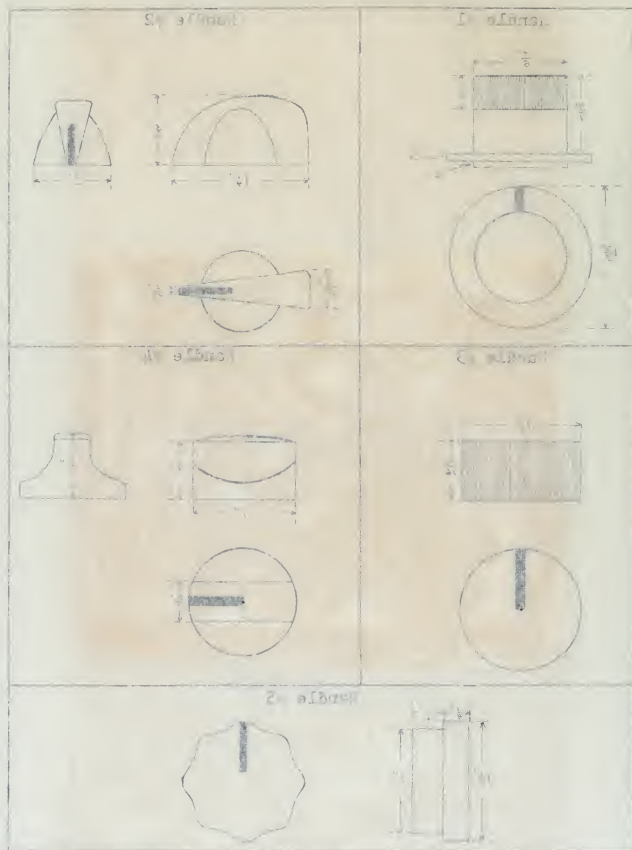


Fig. 5

Dimensions of switch handles.

Fig. 2. Dimensions of twisted samples.

Fig. 2



The plane of rotation of the switches was vertical and the switches were rotated in the clockwise direction only. The test was limited to clockwise rotation in order to eliminate the effect of opposite directions of rotation. The angular positions of the switches were marked on the panel by quarter-inch wide colored stripes: black for the 0 degrees or vertical position; light blue for the 30 degree position; bright red for the 60 degree position; yellow for the 90 degree position; light green for the 120 degree position; gold for the 150 degree position; and black for the 180 degree position. Each switch handle was marked with a one-sixteenth inch wide white stripe (Figs. 4 and 5) which served as an index. The background around the switch handles and stripes was aluminum.

The microswitch was so positioned to a cam on the shaft of the left-hand switch that, as soon as the switch started to move, the circuit to the timing clock was closed and the clock began to run. The right-hand switch was wired to a relay so that the circuit to the clock was broken when the switch reached its designated position. This connection was changed for each required set-up so that the clock would stop when the required position was reached. The wiring diagram is illustrated in Figure 8.

The clock used was of the type in which the motor runs continuously while the movement of the hands is controlled by a solenoid-operated brake on a friction drive. Thus, the effect of inertia in the driving mechanism of the

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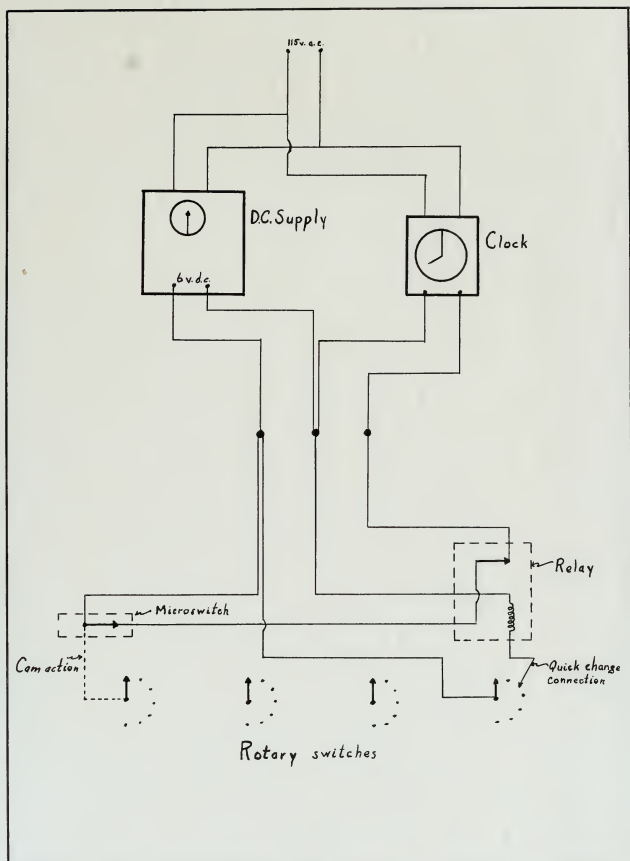


Fig. 6

Block wiring diagram

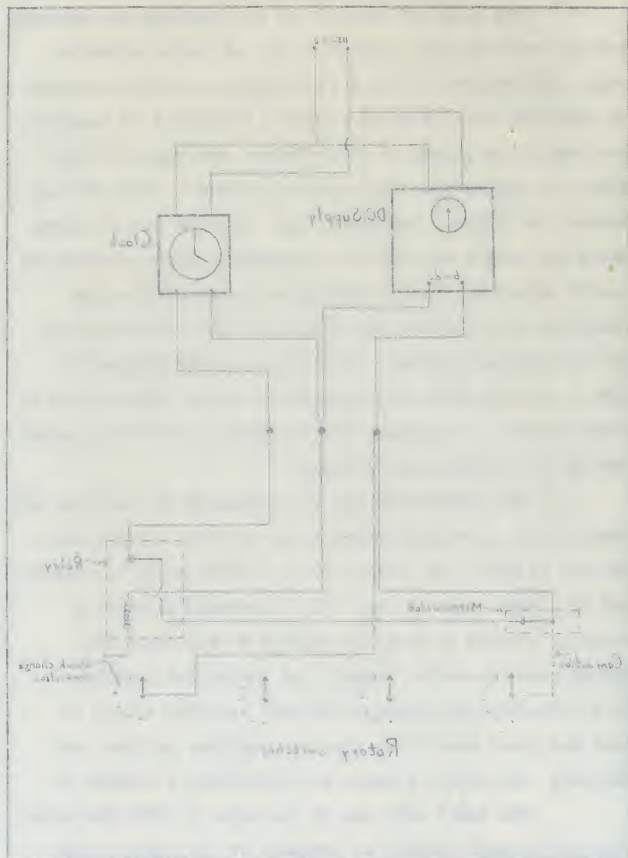


Fig. 1
Timing circuit diagram

hands is minimized.

The power supply was a battery charger which required an input of 115 volts a.c. and which had an output of 6.5 volts d.c. The clock motor required 115 volts a.c. while the solenoid-operated brake and the relay required 6 volts d.c.

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PROCEDURE

In order to facilitate the application of the experimental results to actual equipment, an attempt was made to present the test problem in a manner which would resemble an application in actual use. Since a great many switchboard and control equipment operators are seated at their jobs, and since it was desired that the effects of physical differences be minimized³, the test operators were seated.

Before beginning the test, each operator was asked to fill out an operator data sheet. This data sheet, shown in Appendix C, Figure B, was used to insure that all operators were free of abnormalities which might affect the results and to aid in tracing down any inconsistencies in operator performance which might develop.

When the sheet had been filled out, the operator was asked to be seated in the test chair. He was then asked to hold his upper arm vertical and against his side with his forearm extended at right angles to it. The chair was moved so that the tips of the operator's fingers just touched the edge of the table. The height of the panel was adjusted by means of blocks so that the elbow of the operator, with his arm in the position just described, was ten inches below the centerline of the switches.

3. For a discussion of physical differences, see Tufts College Institute for Applied Psychology, Handbook of Human Engineering Data, parts I and II, Medford, Mass., 1949.

It is noted in connection with the above that the following is a summary of the results of the investigation conducted by the author in 1954 and 1955. The results are given in the form of a table. The table is divided into two main parts, the first of which gives the results of the investigation conducted in 1954 and the second of which gives the results of the investigation conducted in 1955. The results are given in the form of a table. The table is divided into two main parts, the first of which gives the results of the investigation conducted in 1954 and the second of which gives the results of the investigation conducted in 1955.

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The operator was then asked to identify the colored stripes as the colors were named, in order to eliminate any operators who might be color blind. After this check, the operator was asked to position each switch in the red (60 degree) position, starting with the left-hand switch and using only his right hand. The left hand was not used so that all operators would have the same motion pattern and to eliminate the effects of two-handed operation. In order to eliminate the possibility of becoming familiar with one shape of handle, each switch was provided with a differently-shaped handle for the test run.⁴

The regular runs were then commenced and were presented in a previously-designed random order as shown in Appendix C, Figure 9. The position of the operator at the beginning of each run was erect in the chair with his hands in his lap. The following set of instructions was read to the operator: "The position to which the switches are to be rotated will be designated by color. You will use only your right hand and rotate the switches only in the clockwise direction. You will start with the left-hand switch and operate the switches from left to right. You are to position each switch accurately in the designated position as rapidly as possible. Accuracy is of prime importance, but you should work as rapidly as you think you can without making errors."

4. For a discussion of the psychological aspects of this procedure, see Chapanis, A.R., Garner, W.R., and Morgan, J.T., Applied Experimental Psychology, New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1949.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves monitoring the progress of the plan and determining whether the problem has been solved.

THE REPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WATER RESOURCES DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1904.

The desired position of the switches was designated by color and the operator was given the oral order, "Begin". He then raised his right hand from his lap and advanced it to the left-hand switch. The switches were operated from left to right and in a clockwise direction of rotation. At the completion of the run on each handle, the operator was asked to relax in the chair while the next handle to be presented was installed on the panel.

Each operator was required to make three complete runs and the average of the times was computed to be used for analysis purposes. Each of the three runs was identical. That is, the operator was presented with the complete sequence of five handles and four angles (as shown on the sample data sheet in Appendix C, Figure 9) three successive times.

THESE RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE SYSTEM IS CAPABLE OF

PERFORMING THE REQUIRED FUNCTIONS WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF
ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY. THE RESULTS OF THE TESTS
CONDUCTED TO DATE HAVE BEEN MOST SATISFACTORY. THE
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RESULTS

The overall average times obtained from this investigation are shown in Table 1 below. The individual operator's average times are shown in Table 2. The actual time values obtained for all operators for all handles are given in Appendix A, Tables 3, 4 and 5.

	30°	60°	90°	120°
Handle 1	189.6	225.9	239.0	300.3
Handle 2	174.8	222.8	240.3	281.3
Handle 3	199.2	233.3	276.0	317.1
Handle 4	187.4	221.0	251.7	296.8
Handle 5	186.6	236.5	275.5	315.0

Table 1.

Overall average times.
(In hundredths of a second.)

An examination of Table 1 shows that handle #2 required the least time for all angles of rotation except 60°. Handle #4 required the least time for 60° and the second lowest time for 90° and 120°. Handle #3 required the most time for all angles except 60° where it required next to the highest time.

Curves based upon the data contained in Table 1 are shown in Figure 7. The curves were fitted by the method of least squares and the equations are given in Appendix B. Examination of the curves shows that, for all angles of

The overall average is 10000.

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the different groups. The first column shows the group, the second column shows the number of subjects, the third column shows the mean, the fourth column shows the standard deviation, and the fifth column shows the F-value.

Group	N	Mean	SD	F
Control	10	10000	1000	1.00
Group 1	10	10000	1000	1.00
Group 2	10	10000	1000	1.00
Group 3	10	10000	1000	1.00
Group 4	10	10000	1000	1.00
Group 5	10	10000	1000	1.00

Table 1

Analysis of variance for the different groups.

The results of the analysis of variance are shown in Table 1.

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Handle #1Handle #2

Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°	Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°
1	233	240	261	326	1	194	233	252	284
2	223	223	234	269	2	184	248	286	295
3	172	213	236	311	3	168	199	221	311
4	207	233	249	312	4	155	228	275	301
5	183	220	290	309	5	176	274	261	291
6	173	233	242	288	6	152	197	202	225
7	203	232	290	336	7	203	261	252	291
8	164	209	247	247	8	167	215	227	317
9	209	234	295	363	9	187	231	229	306
10	146	189	203	264	10	155	195	195	230
11	215	267	299	342	11	204	260	279	318
12	172	205	238	279	12	137	178	208	271
13	151	167	226	217	13	147	172	191	209
14	188	226	255	278	14	172	222	207	282
15	206	217	322	362	15	191	230	270	288

Table 2.

Average time values for all runs.

(In hundredths of a second)

[illegible]

Handle #3Handle #4

Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°	Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°
1	262	301	347	370	1	212	241	255	327
2	216	252	305	308	2	239	219	262	290
3	196	215	251	306	3	164	201	211	267
4	224	236	338	373	4	180	216	240	351
5	254	252	323	309	5	171	234	247	307
6	192	207	268	314	6	174	250	232	267
7	203	258	286	326	7	200	247	291	358
8	153	227	276	374	8	161	197	232	295
9	174	223	255	336	9	221	250	261	318
10	153	190	210	283	10	159	180	226	255
11	215	315	297	351	11	222	262	325	325
12	167	197	254	290	12	171	194	239	274
13	181	172	209	223	13	149	160	210	219
14	202	222	245	292	14	177	218	242	279
15	197	233	271	304	15	211	247	303	320

Table 2.
(Continued)

[illegible]

Handle #5

Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°
1	220	302	308	338
2	218	243	285	280
3	178	213	286	276
4	210	231	266	353
5	205	253	269	356
6	177	235	256	285
7	212	289	352	397
8	163	204	253	311
9	173	269	254	303
10	151	179	220	273
11	208	298	334	349
12	164	214	267	302
13	147	171	235	209
14	169	218	245	306
15	202	235	286	326

Table 2.

(Continued)

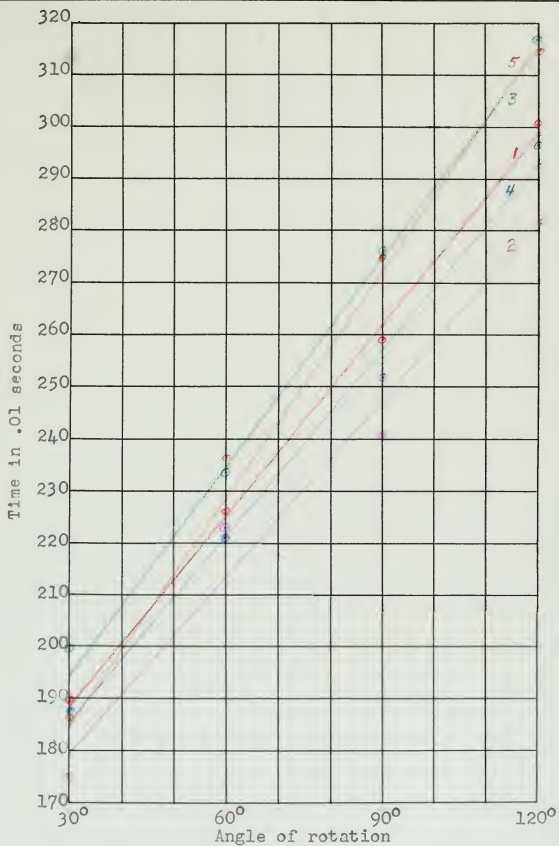


Fig. 7

Operating times vs. angles of rotation for switch handles
(best-fitting curves)

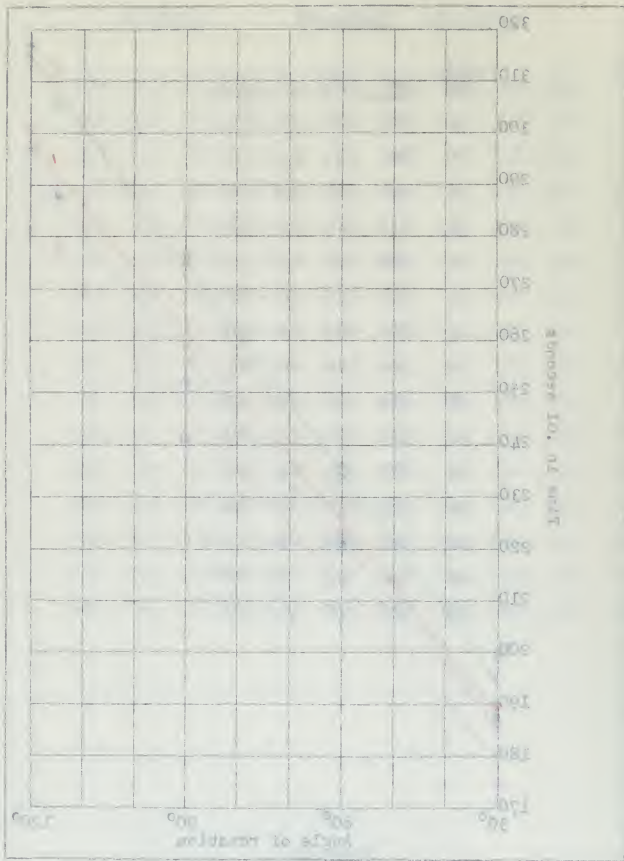


Fig. 7

Operating time vs. angle of rotation for various loads
(best-fitting curve)

rotation, handle #2 required the least time and handle #4 required the second lowest time. The other three handles required the highest times.

A statistical analysis of the data (see Appendix B, Table 10) obtained for each of the individual angles of rotation showed significant variances among operators and among handles. The variance among operators was consistently much higher than that among handles, which was to be expected due to individual differences in people.

For the complete data (see Appendix B, Table 11), the variances among handles and the variances among operators, for all angles of rotation, were highly significant. The overall variance among angles of rotation was highly significant although the interaction among handles and angles of rotation was significant only above the 5% level. The interaction among operators and handles and the interaction among operators and angles of rotation were both significant. The significances mentioned above are all at the 1% level unless otherwise stated.

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CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the data indicates that there is an optimum shape of handle for minimum operating time for switches under the conditions prevalent in this investigation. An examination of the plotted data leads to the belief that, in those situations requiring turning a switch handle to a specific point, the round shaped handle provides for the highest operating times while the generally rectangular shape provides for the lowest times. It is probable that those shapes more nearly resembling a pointer provide a better indication of position than the round shape with only an index mark.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

AN OFFICE OF THE DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

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APPENDIX A.

TIMES REQUIRED BY EACH OPERATOR
TO PERFORM THE SWITCHING OPERATIONS

BY ORDER

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Handle #1Handle #2

Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°	Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°
1	270	283	307	421	1	225	270	311	319
2	174	220	211	278	2	203	243	361	313
3	179	206	230	284	3	166	202	238	261
4	206	244	253	347	4	104	251	353	368
5	189	252	274	292	5	178	284	293	348
6	180	261	308	308	6	169	205	208	241
7	205	230	303	323	7	209	239	246	283
8	169	204	250	225	8	180	235	242	323
9	231	300	323	443	9	174	233	215	340
10	164	211	227	279	10	155	199	190	194
11	216	256	312	323	11	222	283	507	347
12	214	195	231	299	12	163	187	218	274
13	152	208	211	209	13	140	162	205	208
14	191	234	233	302	14	120	239	211	302
15	211	224	372	336	15	193	230	253	334

Table 3.

Time values for first run.

(In hundredths of a second)

Table 1

Table 2

λ_{11}	λ_{12}	λ_{21}	λ_{22}	$\lambda_{11} + \lambda_{22}$	λ_{11}	λ_{12}	λ_{21}	λ_{22}	$\lambda_{11} + \lambda_{22}$
1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.2
1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.4
1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.6
1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0
1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.2
1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.4
1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.6
1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.8
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0
2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.2
2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.4
2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.6
2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.8
2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.0
2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.2
2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	5.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	5.4
2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.6
2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.8
3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0

Table 3

Table 3 shows the results of the
 (continued on the next page)

Handle #3Handle #4

Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°	Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°
1	280	343	335	413	1	240	299	305	398
2	164	235	336	284	2	204	211	243	257
3	222	233	238	271	3	177	195	220	261
4	294	247	441	437	4	184	231	259	361
5	198	312	300	335	5	183	262	290	352
6	183	276	367	280	6	202	321	267	312
7	203	270	293	344	7	204	256	289	379
8	152	246	238	397	8	180	179	252	261
9	192	222	247	327	9	236	278	253	362
10	159	214	228	314	10	169	175	232	279
11	209	312	306	363	11	232	259	343	360
12	156	215	290	288	12	153	195	261	236
13	234	190	233	272	13	154	159	226	229
14	243	214	215	265	14	192	215	250	275
15	200	225	273	332	15	204	220	344	355

Table 3.

(Continued)

Handle #5

Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°
1	231	308	331	436
2	244	227	309	260
3	206	222	295	269
4	193	267	274	339
5	180	253	300	356
6	189	263	312	338
7	208	313	367	433
8	159	194	278	275
9	191	255	229	273
10	159	203	237	264
11	219	236	352	374
12	171	211	264	263
13	141	170	211	210
14	169	227	292	375
15	200	238	295	335

Table 3.

(Continued)

Table 1. Summary of data

Year	Month	Day	Time	Lat	Long	Depth	Temp	Sal
1998	01	01	00:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	01:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	02:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	03:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	04:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	05:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	06:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	07:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	08:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	09:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	10:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	11:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	12:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	13:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	14:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	15:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	16:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	17:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	18:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	19:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	20:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	21:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	22:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5
1998	01	01	23:00	34.5	119.5	10	10.0	34.5

2000-2001

1999-2000

Handle #1Handle #2

Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°	Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°
1	233	239	249	264	1	138	210	233	260
2	193	218	248	269	2	194	276	226	321
3	172	214	241	364	3	164	199	221	343
4	227	239	262	310	4	180	228	240	303
5	194	316	263	302	5	191	292	324	265
6	172	213	230	300	6	147	194	200	205
7	190	216	290	317	7	205	311	280	301
8	147	195	219	213	8	175	222	220	303
9	176	197	230	286	9	198	228	242	292
10	143	171	212	280	10	156	219	231	286
11	218	275	289	374	11	202	244	273	289
12	149	228	269	295	12	124	174	220	270
13	157	177	231	227	13	163	187	197	215
14	197	229	261	275	14	170	224	206	290
15	212	213	326	497	15	180	252	276	271

Table 4.

Time values for second run.

(In hundredths of a second)

Table 1

Table 2

Year	Sex	Age	Weight	Length	Year	Sex	Age	Weight	Length	Year	Sex	Age	Weight	Length
1990	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	1	1990	Male	1.0	1.0	2	1990	Male	1.0	1.0
1991	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	2	1991	Male	1.0	1.0	3	1991	Male	1.0	1.0
1992	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	3	1992	Male	1.0	1.0	4	1992	Male	1.0	1.0
1993	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	4	1993	Male	1.0	1.0	5	1993	Male	1.0	1.0
1994	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	5	1994	Male	1.0	1.0	6	1994	Male	1.0	1.0
1995	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	6	1995	Male	1.0	1.0	7	1995	Male	1.0	1.0
1996	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	7	1996	Male	1.0	1.0	8	1996	Male	1.0	1.0
1997	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	8	1997	Male	1.0	1.0	9	1997	Male	1.0	1.0
1998	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	1998	Male	1.0	1.0	10	1998	Male	1.0	1.0
1999	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	10	1999	Male	1.0	1.0	11	1999	Male	1.0	1.0
2000	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	11	2000	Male	1.0	1.0	12	2000	Male	1.0	1.0
2001	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	12	2001	Male	1.0	1.0	13	2001	Male	1.0	1.0
2002	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	13	2002	Male	1.0	1.0	14	2002	Male	1.0	1.0
2003	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	14	2003	Male	1.0	1.0	15	2003	Male	1.0	1.0
2004	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	15	2004	Male	1.0	1.0	16	2004	Male	1.0	1.0
2005	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	16	2005	Male	1.0	1.0	17	2005	Male	1.0	1.0
2006	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	17	2006	Male	1.0	1.0	18	2006	Male	1.0	1.0
2007	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	18	2007	Male	1.0	1.0	19	2007	Male	1.0	1.0
2008	Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	19	2008	Male	1.0	1.0	20	2008	Male	1.0	1.0

Table 1

Table 2

Table 3

Handle #3Handle #4

Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°	Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°
1	279	263	335	359	1	204	201	223	350
2	303	287	316	326	2	307	229	291	290
3	184	204	241	261	3	161	199	202	257
4	185	221	266	353	4	169	203	214	321
5	323	224	293	323	5	162	225	224	313
6	214	169	209	288	6	166	225	224	268
7	217	260	280	307	7	203	219	224	359
8	131	237	289	355	8	151	196	228	274
9	167	224	273	399	9	193	220	264	282
10	161	168	215	292	10	167	192	212	243
11	195	272	284	341	11	203	269	323	319
12	165	196	243	281	12	153	225	234	234
13	157	159	204	200	13	147	162	180	210
14	176	223	260	321	14	176	207	259	311
15	192	247	296	265	15	220	234	284	294

Table 4.
(Continued)

TABLE 1

TABLE 2

λ_{100}	λ_{50}	λ_{25}	λ_{10}	λ_{5}	λ_{100}	λ_{50}	λ_{25}	λ_{10}	λ_{5}
0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.20
0.02	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.30	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.30
0.03	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.50	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.50
0.04	0.08	0.16	0.35	0.70	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.35	0.70
0.05	0.10	0.20	0.45	0.90	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.45	0.90
0.06	0.12	0.24	0.55	1.10	0.06	0.12	0.24	0.55	1.10
0.07	0.14	0.28	0.65	1.30	0.07	0.14	0.28	0.65	1.30
0.08	0.16	0.32	0.75	1.50	0.08	0.16	0.32	0.75	1.50
0.09	0.18	0.36	0.85	1.70	0.09	0.18	0.36	0.85	1.70
0.10	0.20	0.40	0.95	1.90	0.10	0.20	0.40	0.95	1.90
0.12	0.24	0.48	1.10	2.20	0.12	0.24	0.48	1.10	2.20
0.14	0.28	0.56	1.25	2.50	0.14	0.28	0.56	1.25	2.50
0.16	0.32	0.64	1.40	2.80	0.16	0.32	0.64	1.40	2.80
0.18	0.36	0.72	1.55	3.10	0.18	0.36	0.72	1.55	3.10
0.20	0.40	0.80	1.70	3.40	0.20	0.40	0.80	1.70	3.40
0.22	0.44	0.88	1.85	3.70	0.22	0.44	0.88	1.85	3.70
0.24	0.48	0.96	2.00	4.00	0.24	0.48	0.96	2.00	4.00
0.26	0.52	1.04	2.15	4.30	0.26	0.52	1.04	2.15	4.30
0.28	0.56	1.12	2.30	4.60	0.28	0.56	1.12	2.30	4.60
0.30	0.60	1.20	2.45	4.90	0.30	0.60	1.20	2.45	4.90

TABLE 3

TABLE 4

TABLE 5

Hamble #5

Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°
1	211	286	278	368
2	198	263	303	307
3	172	200	307	274
4	269	210	272	325
5	191	235	310	401
6	176	249	226	289
7	215	294	354	335
8	149	214	240	264
9	166	261	289	335
10	164	184	221	268
11	204	304	352	368
12	174	240	267	319
13	150	174	282	220
14	164	214	226	279
15	215	264	312	365

Table 4.

(Continued)

Handle #1Handle #2

<u>Oper.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>30°</u>	<u>60°</u>	<u>90°</u>	<u>120°</u>	<u>Oper.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>30°</u>	<u>60°</u>	<u>90°</u>	<u>120°</u>
1	190	197	227	274	1	168	220	211	274
2	303	231	244	261	2	162	226	272	251
3	165	219	237	263	3	175	197	205	330
4	188	217	232	279	4	169	212	225	238
5	177	271	332	332	5	159	245	226	261
6	167	225	189	256	6	140	191	196	230
7	213	251	275	371	7	194	232	279	289
8	176	228	271	302	8	167	189	219	324
9	170	205	271	359	9	194	232	229	287
10	130	185	170	234	10	155	176	164	210
11	210	271	295	330	11	188	253	252	319
12	152	192	213	244	12	124	172	166	269
13	143	176	236	216	13	137	169	172	204
14	175	214	245	257	14	167	202	223	254
15	196	213	267	252	15	201	207	250	259

Table 5.

Time values for third run.

(In hundredths of a second)

Page	Page	Page	Page	Page	Page	Page	Page	Page	Page
100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190
200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290
300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390
400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490
500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580	590
600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690
700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790
800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890
900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990

Handle #3Handle #4

Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°	Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°
1	227	291	372	339	1	192	232	237	242
2	180	235	262	309	2	205	218	246	322
3	182	208	273	385	3	153	209	212	282
4	194	239	307	329	4	136	215	246	370
5	180	221	390	269	5	168	214	228	257
6	179	176	227	374	6	155	203	204	221
7	190	244	285	328	7	191	265	301	337
8	156	198	300	371	8	151	215	216	329
9	173	222	245	281	9	232	252	261	311
10	140	198	186	242	10	140	175	225	242
11	240	361	302	349	11	231	259	305	295
12	180	180	228	301	12	197	161	221	253
13	153	167	189	198	13	145	159	167	218
14	181	230	261	290	14	163	233	216	253
15	200	227	238	316	15	209	237	262	312

Table 5.

(Continued)

Table 1

Table 2

Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year
2011	100	100	100	100	1	100	100	100	100	1
2012	100	100	100	100	2	100	100	100	100	2
2013	100	100	100	100	3	100	100	100	100	3
2014	100	100	100	100	4	100	100	100	100	4
2015	100	100	100	100	5	100	100	100	100	5
2016	100	100	100	100	6	100	100	100	100	6
2017	100	100	100	100	7	100	100	100	100	7
2018	100	100	100	100	8	100	100	100	100	8
2019	100	100	100	100	9	100	100	100	100	9
2020	100	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	100	10
2021	100	100	100	100	11	100	100	100	100	11
2022	100	100	100	100	12	100	100	100	100	12
2023	100	100	100	100	13	100	100	100	100	13
2024	100	100	100	100	14	100	100	100	100	14
2025	100	100	100	100	15	100	100	100	100	15
2026	100	100	100	100	16	100	100	100	100	16
2027	100	100	100	100	17	100	100	100	100	17
2028	100	100	100	100	18	100	100	100	100	18
2029	100	100	100	100	19	100	100	100	100	19
2030	100	100	100	100	20	100	100	100	100	20

Table 1

Table 2

Table 3

Handle #3

Oper. No.	30°	60°	90°	120°
1	219	313	280	359
2	211	240	242	272
3	157	217	253	286
4	169	215	252	400
5	245	272	255	310
6	166	203	223	227
7	214	259	336	424
8	186	204	240	394
9	162	290	244	299
10	129	150	203	286
11	200	273	297	306
12	146	190	271	323
13	151	170	212	197
14	175	213	217	263
15	191	202	249	280

Table 3.

(Continued)

TABLE 1

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1951	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1955	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1957	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1959	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1962	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1963	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1964	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1965	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1966	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1967	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1968	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1969	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1200

TABLE 1
[Continued]

APPENDIX B.
CALCULATIONS USED IN
THE EVALUATION OF THE DATA

For the purpose of analysis, the data in Table 2 were separated for each angle of rotation. The data in each group were simplified for computation by subtracting the same amount from each value in the group and arranged as shown in tables 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Each column was then totaled and the individual column totals labeled X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 , and X_5 . The grand total of all data in the table was labeled Z . Each value in the table was squared and the sum of the squares labeled T^2 . Each row was totaled and the individual row totals labeled Y_1, Y_2, Y_3 , and so on up to Y_{15} .

The total variation, Q , was computed by means of the formula $Q = T^2 - \frac{Z^2}{km}$, where k is the number of columns and m is the number of rows.

The variation among column means, Q_c , was computed by means of the formula $Q_c = \frac{1}{m} (X_1^2 + X_2^2 + X_3^2 + X_4^2 + X_5^2) - \frac{Z^2}{km}$.

The variation among row means, Q_r , was computed by means of the formula $Q_r = \frac{1}{k} (Y_1^2 + Y_2^2 + Y_3^2 \dots + Y_{15}^2) - \frac{Z^2}{km}$.

The residual variation, Q_e , was computed by means of the formula $Q_e = Q - Q_c - Q_r$.

The column to column variance, σ_c^2 , was computed by means of the formula $\sigma_c^2 = Q_c \div (k-1)$. The row to row variance, σ_r^2 , was computed by means of the formula $\sigma_r^2 = Q_r \div (m-1)$. The residual variance, σ_e^2 , was computed by means of the formula $\sigma_e^2 = Q_e \div (k-1)(m-1)$.

For the purpose of analysis, the data in Table 2

were segregated for each range of variation. The data in each group were classified for comparison by transferring the same amount from each value in the group and arranged as shown in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Each column was then totaled and the individual

columns totaled labeled Σ_1 , Σ_2 , Σ_3 , Σ_4 , and Σ_5 . The grand total of all data in the table was labeled Σ . Each value in the table was weighted and the sum of the weights labeled ΣW . Each row was totaled and the individual row totals labeled Σ_1 , Σ_2 , Σ_3 , Σ_4 , and Σ_5 as in Table 3.

The total variation, σ^2 , was computed by means of

the formula $\sigma^2 = \frac{\Sigma W^2}{\Sigma W} - \frac{(\Sigma W)^2}{(\Sigma W)^2}$, where ΣW is the amount of column and ΣW^2 is the number of rows.

The variation among column means, σ_c^2 , was computed

by means of the formula $\sigma_c^2 = \frac{\Sigma W^2}{\Sigma W} - \frac{(\Sigma W)^2}{(\Sigma W)^2}$ by means of the formula $\sigma_c^2 = \frac{\Sigma W^2}{\Sigma W} - \frac{(\Sigma W)^2}{(\Sigma W)^2}$.

The variation among row means, σ_r^2 , was computed by

means of the formula $\sigma_r^2 = \frac{\Sigma W^2}{\Sigma W} - \frac{(\Sigma W)^2}{(\Sigma W)^2}$ by means of the formula $\sigma_r^2 = \frac{\Sigma W^2}{\Sigma W} - \frac{(\Sigma W)^2}{(\Sigma W)^2}$.

The residual variation, σ_e^2 , was computed by means

of the formula $\sigma_e^2 = \sigma^2 - \sigma_c^2 - \sigma_r^2$.

The column to column variance, σ_c^2 , was computed

by means of the formula $\sigma_c^2 = \frac{\Sigma W^2}{\Sigma W} - \frac{(\Sigma W)^2}{(\Sigma W)^2}$. The row to row

variance, σ_r^2 , was computed by means of the formula

$\sigma_r^2 = \frac{\Sigma W^2}{\Sigma W} - \frac{(\Sigma W)^2}{(\Sigma W)^2}$. The residual variance, σ_e^2 , was computed

by means of the formula $\sigma_e^2 = \sigma^2 - \sigma_c^2 - \sigma_r^2$.

The F values for the variances between rows and between columns were computed by dividing the variances, respectively, by the residual variance. These F values were then compared with the $F_{.05}$ and $F_{.01}$ values from a table of F distribution for the proper degrees of freedom⁵.

In like manner the variation, variance, and F values for total variation among handles, total variation among operators, total variation among angles of rotation, interaction between handles and angles of rotation, interaction between operators and handles, and interaction between operators and angles of rotation were computed and compared with the F -distribution table. All computed values are given in Tables 10 and 11.

The average times required by all operators for each handle and for each angle of rotation were computed. Equations for lines of best fit to the data were computed by the method of least squares and were plotted as shown in Figure 7. The computed equations are:

Handle #1	$y = 18.952 + 1.218 x$
Handle #2	$y = 9.505 + 1.130 x$
Handle #3	$y = 24.320 + 1.343 x$
Handle #4	$y = 15.417 + 1.196 x$
Handle #5	$y = 15.053 + 1.454 x$

5. Snedecor, G.W., Statistical Methods Applied to Experiments in Agriculture and Biology, Ames, Iowa, Collegiate Press, 1934.

The 7 values for the parameters between 100 and

between columns were weighted by dividing the parameter

weightings by the typical variance. Thus 7 values were

then averaged into the 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35

5 distributions for the present analysis of variance.

15 like means for variance, variance, and 5

values for each variance mean. Each variance

mean represents total variance mean within 5 variance

intervals between means and within 5 variance

intervals between means and within 5 variance

intervals and means of variance were weighted and averaged

with the distribution mean. All variance values are

given in Table 10 and 11.

The means given by all variance for

each mean and for each mean of variance were weighted

by the mean of each 5 to 10 variance mean

by the mean of each variance and were listed as mean

in Figure 7. The weighted variance mean

Table 10

Table 11

Table 12

Table 13

Table 14

Table 15

Table 16

Table 17

Table 18

Oper. No.	Handle					EY	EY ²
	1	2	3	4	5		
1	96	57	125	75	83	436	40604
2	86	47	79	102	81	395	32811
3	35	31	59	27	41	193	8077
4	70	48	87	43	73	321	21951
5	46	39	117	34	63	304	23106
6	36	15	55	37	40	183	7515
7	66	68	68	63	75	336	22462
8	27	30	16	24	28	125	3245
9	72	50	57	84	36	279	17405
10	9	16	16	22	14	79	1341
11	78	67	78	65	71	379	23923
12	35	0	30	34	27	126	4010
13	14	10	44	12	10	90	2476
14	51	35	65	40	32	223	10873
15	69	54	60	74	65	322	20978
EX	790	567	934	756	744	3791	
EX ²	51366	27279	72612	49318	45704		245779

Table 6.

Computation data for 30° rotation.

a. (Contd.)

α_{10}	TV	0	1	2	3	4	α_{100}
0.0000	0.00	00	00	00.0	00	00	0
0.0001	0.01	00	00.1	00	00	00	1
0.0002	0.02	00	00	00	00	00	2
0.0003	0.03	00	00	00	00	00	3
0.0004	0.04	00	00	00.1	00	00	4
0.0005	0.05	00	00	00	00	00	5
0.0006	0.06	00	00	00	00	00	6
0.0007	0.07	00	00	00	00	00	7
0.0008	0.08	00	00	00	00	00	8
0.0009	0.09	00	00	00	00	00	9
0.0010	0.10	00	00	00	00	00	10
0.0011	0.11	00	00	00	00	00	11
0.0012	0.12	00	00	00	00	00	12
0.0013	0.13	00	00	00	00	00	13
0.0014	0.14	00	00	00	00	00	14
0.0015	0.15	00	00	00	00	00	15
0.0016	0.16	00	00	00	00	00	16
0.0017	0.17	00	00	00	00	00	17
0.0018	0.18	00	00	00	00	00	18
0.0019	0.19	00	00	00	00	00	19
0.0020	0.20	00	00	00	00	00	20
0.0021	0.21	00	00	00	00	00	21
0.0022	0.22	00	00	00	00	00	22
0.0023	0.23	00	00	00	00	00	23
0.0024	0.24	00	00	00	00	00	24
0.0025	0.25	00	00	00	00	00	25
0.0026	0.26	00	00	00	00	00	26
0.0027	0.27	00	00	00	00	00	27
0.0028	0.28	00	00	00	00	00	28
0.0029	0.29	00	00	00	00	00	29
0.0030	0.30	00	00	00	00	00	30
0.0031	0.31	00	00	00	00	00	31
0.0032	0.32	00	00	00	00	00	32
0.0033	0.33	00	00	00	00	00	33
0.0034	0.34	00	00	00	00	00	34
0.0035	0.35	00	00	00	00	00	35
0.0036	0.36	00	00	00	00	00	36
0.0037	0.37	00	00	00	00	00	37
0.0038	0.38	00	00	00	00	00	38
0.0039	0.39	00	00	00	00	00	39
0.0040	0.40	00	00	00	00	00	40
0.0041	0.41	00	00	00	00	00	41
0.0042	0.42	00	00	00	00	00	42
0.0043	0.43	00	00	00	00	00	43
0.0044	0.44	00	00	00	00	00	44
0.0045	0.45	00	00	00	00	00	45
0.0046	0.46	00	00	00	00	00	46
0.0047	0.47	00	00	00	00	00	47
0.0048	0.48	00	00	00	00	00	48
0.0049	0.49	00	00	00	00	00	49
0.0050	0.50	00	00	00	00	00	50
0.0051	0.51	00	00	00	00	00	51
0.0052	0.52	00	00	00	00	00	52
0.0053	0.53	00	00	00	00	00	53
0.0054	0.54	00	00	00	00	00	54
0.0055	0.55	00	00	00	00	00	55
0.0056	0.56	00	00	00	00	00	56
0.0057	0.57	00	00	00	00	00	57
0.0058	0.58	00	00	00	00	00	58
0.0059	0.59	00	00	00	00	00	59
0.0060	0.60	00	00	00	00	00	60
0.0061	0.61	00	00	00	00	00	61
0.0062	0.62	00	00	00	00	00	62
0.0063	0.63	00	00	00	00	00	63
0.0064	0.64	00	00	00	00	00	64
0.0065	0.65	00	00	00	00	00	65
0.0066	0.66	00	00	00	00	00	66
0.0067	0.67	00	00	00	00	00	67
0.0068	0.68	00	00	00	00	00	68
0.0069	0.69	00	00	00	00	00	69
0.0070	0.70	00	00	00	00	00	70
0.0071	0.71	00	00	00	00	00	71
0.0072	0.72	00	00	00	00	00	72
0.0073	0.73	00	00	00	00	00	73
0.0074	0.74	00	00	00	00	00	74
0.0075	0.75	00	00	00	00	00	75
0.0076	0.76	00	00	00	00	00	76
0.0077	0.77	00	00	00	00	00	77
0.0078	0.78	00	00	00	00	00	78
0.0079	0.79	00	00	00	00	00	79
0.0080	0.80	00	00	00	00	00	80
0.0081	0.81	00	00	00	00	00	81
0.0082	0.82	00	00	00	00	00	82
0.0083	0.83	00	00	00	00	00	83
0.0084	0.84	00	00	00	00	00	84
0.0085	0.85	00	00	00	00	00	85
0.0086	0.86	00	00	00	00	00	86
0.0087	0.87	00	00	00	00	00	87
0.0088	0.88	00	00	00	00	00	88
0.0089	0.89	00	00	00	00	00	89
0.0090	0.90	00	00	00	00	00	90
0.0091	0.91	00	00	00	00	00	91
0.0092	0.92	00	00	00	00	00	92
0.0093	0.93	00	00	00	00	00	93
0.0094	0.94	00	00	00	00	00	94
0.0095	0.95	00	00	00	00	00	95
0.0096	0.96	00	00	00	00	00	96
0.0097	0.97	00	00	00	00	00	97
0.0098	0.98	00	00	00	00	00	98
0.0099	0.99	00	00	00	00	00	99
0.0100	1.00	00	00	00	00	00	100

Table A.1

Conversion Table for the Standard Normal Distribution

Oper. No.	Handle					KY	KY ²
	1	2	3	4	5		
1	80	73	141	81	142	517	58335
2	63	68	92	59	83	365	30547
3	53	39	55	41	53	241	11845
4	73	68	76	56	71	344	23906
5	120	114	92	74	93	493	49985
6	73	37	47	90	78	325	23091
7	72	101	98	87	129	487	49199
8	49	55	67	37	44	252	13220
9	74	71	63	90	169	467	51147
10	29	35	30	20	19	133	3727
11	107	100	55	102	128	492	51262
12	45	18	37	34	54	138	7790
13	27	12	12	0	73	126	6642
14	66	62	62	58	58	306	18772
15	57	70	73	87	75	362	26672
KX	938	943	1000	916	1271	5118	
KX ²	73946	72287	80492	68366	131049		426140

Table 7.
Computation data for 60° rotation.

[illegible]

Oper. No.	Handle					XY	XY ²
	1	2	3	4	5		
1	70	34	158	64	115	469	55393
2	43	95	114	71	94	417	37747
3	45	30	60	20	95	250	15950
4	58	84	147	49	75	413	40053
5	99	90	137	56	97	479	49215
6	51	11	77	41	65	245	14557
7	99	91	95	100	161	546	63028
8	56	36	85	41	62	280	17182
9	104	38	64	70	63	339	25225
10	12	4	19	35	29	99	2587
11	108	88	106	134	143	579	69049
12	47	17	63	48	76	251	14547
13	35	0	18	19	44	116	3846
14	64	16	54	51	54	239	12785
15	131	79	60	112	95	497	51371
EX	1022	773	1275	911	1266	5249	
EX ²	84792	59605	132791	70327	125022		472537

Table 8.

Computation data for 90° rotation.

[illegible]

Oper. No.	Handle						EY ²
	1	2	3	4	5	EY	
1	117	75	161	118	189	660	94880
2	60	86	97	81	71	395	32007
3	102	102	97	58	67	426	38070
4	103	92	164	142	146	647	87449
5	100	82	100	98	147	527	57937
6	79	16	105	58	76	334	26662
7	129	82	117	149	188	665	94599
8	38	108	165	86	102	499	58133
9	154	97	127	109	94	581	69971
10	55	21	74	46	64	260	15154
11	133	109	142	116	140	640	82790
12	70	62	81	65	93	371	28179
13	8	0	14	10	0	32	360
14	69	73	83	70	97	392	31288
15	153	79	95	111	117	555	64685
EX	1370	1084	1622	1317	1591	6984	
EX ²	150192	94402	198014	135577	203979		782164

Table 9.

Computation data for 120° rotation.

Computation Area for 100% solution
Table 2.

Case	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
33	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
39	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
42	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
43	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
46	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
47	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
48	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
49	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<u>30° rotation</u>		<u>60° rotation</u>	
T^2	245779.000	T^2	426140.000
Z^2	14371661.000	Z^2	26193924.000
$\frac{Z^2}{K^2}$	191622.413	$\frac{Z^2}{K^2}$	349252.320
$E(EK)^2$	2943017.000	$E(EK)^2$	5319890.000
$E(EY)^2$	1143949.000	$E(EY)^2$	1995020.000
Q	54156.567	Q	76887.680
Q_C	4878.720	Q_C	6407.010
Q_T	37567.367	Q_T	49751.630
Q_{θ}	12010.430	Q_{θ}	21728.990
Q_{θ}^2	214.473	Q_{θ}^2	368.017
Q_{θ}^2	1144.680	Q_{θ}^2	1351.752
Q_{θ}^2	2683.384	Q_{θ}^2	3553.691
F_C	5.337	F_C	3.484
F_T	12.511	F_T	9.153
F_C		F_T	
$F_{.05}$	2.530	$F_{.05}$	1.878
$F_{.01}$	3.674	$F_{.01}$	2.424
	$DF_1 = 4$		$DF_1 = 14$
	$DF_2 = 56$		$DF_2 = 56$

Table 10.

Computed values for individual angles of rotation.

<u>90° rotation</u>		<u>120° rotation</u>	
T^2	472537.000	T^2	732164.000
Z^2	27552001.000	Z^2	48776256.000
$\frac{Z^2}{\text{km}}$	367360.010	$\frac{Z^2}{\text{km}}$	650350.060
$E(XX)^2$	5705383.000	$E(XX)^2$	9948610.000
$E(YY)^2$	2162431.000	$E(YY)^2$	3667336.000
Q	105176.990	Q	131613.920
Q_0	12996.860	Q_0	12890.580
Q_T	63138.190	Q_T	67117.120
Q_0^2	27039.940	Q_0^2	31806.220
Q_0^2	492.856	Q_0^2	567.963
Q_0^2	3249.713	Q_0^2	3222.645
Q_R^2	4652.726	Q_R^2	6222.651
F_0	6.730	F_0	5.674
F_R	9.636	F_R	10.936
F_0		F_R	
$F_{.05}$	2.536 $D.F._1 = 4$	$F_{.05}$	1.878 $D.F._1 = 14$
$F_{.01}$	3.674 $D.F._2 = 56$	$F_{.01}$	2.424 $D.F._2 = 56$

Table 10.
(Continued)

Year	Value	Year	Value
1900	100.00	1900	100.00
1901	105.00	1901	105.00
1902	110.00	1902	110.00
1903	115.00	1903	115.00
1904	120.00	1904	120.00
1905	125.00	1905	125.00
1906	130.00	1906	130.00
1907	135.00	1907	135.00
1908	140.00	1908	140.00
1909	145.00	1909	145.00
1910	150.00	1910	150.00
1911	155.00	1911	155.00
1912	160.00	1912	160.00
1913	165.00	1913	165.00
1914	170.00	1914	170.00
1915	175.00	1915	175.00
1916	180.00	1916	180.00
1917	185.00	1917	185.00
1918	190.00	1918	190.00
1919	195.00	1919	195.00
1920	200.00	1920	200.00

Q(total)	436672.787		
Q(handles)	27219.887	σ_h^2	6804.972
Q(angles)	68637.613	σ_a^2	12879.204
Q(operators)	207382.187	σ_o^2	14911.585
Q(handles vs. angles)	8655.287	σ_{ha}^2	721.274
Q(handles vs. operators)	33235.213	σ_{ho}^2	593.486
Q(angles vs. operators)	32212.187	σ_{ao}^2	766.957
Q(residual)	59350.413	σ_e^2	353.276

F_h	19.262	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{.05} \\ F_{.01} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2.43 \\ 3.44 \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} D.F_1 = 4 \\ D.F_2 = 42 \end{array} \right\}$
F_a	64.763	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{.05} \\ F_{.01} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2.67 \\ 3.91 \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} D.F_1 = 3 \\ D.F_2 = 56 \end{array} \right\}$
F_{ha}	2.042	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{.05} \\ F_{.01} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.82 \\ 2.30 \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} D.F_1 = 12 \\ D.F_2 = 14 \end{array} \right\}$
F_{ho}	1.680	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{.05} \\ F_{.01} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.42 \\ 1.60 \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} D.F_1 = 56 \\ D.F_2 = 3 \end{array} \right\}$
F_o	41.928	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{.05} \\ F_{.01} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.76 \\ 2.20 \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} D.F_1 = 14 \\ D.F_2 = 12 \end{array} \right\}$
F_{ao}	2.171	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_{.05} \\ F_{.01} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.47 \\ 1.72 \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} D.F_1 = 42 \\ D.F_2 = 4 \end{array} \right\}$

Table 11.

Computed values for complete data.

APPENDIX C.

SAMPLE DATA SHEETS

SAMPLE OPERATOR DATA SHEET

Operator No. _____ Weight _____
 Date _____ Height _____
 Date of Birth _____ Wear glasses? _____
 Color Blind? _____ Visual defects? _____
 Nature of visual defects _____

 Any broken bones or physical defects of arms or hands? _____
 What bones broken? _____
 What physical defects? _____
 How much experience at operating this type of switch? _____

 How do you feel? Unusually good _____ Good _____ Average _____
 Poor _____ Tired _____
 How did you spend the last hour?
 Class _____ Taking a test _____ Studying _____ Working _____ Eating _____
 Relaxing _____ Other _____

AFTER TAKING TEST

To what extent were you prompted to work rapidly?
 Greatly _____ Indifferently _____ Poorly _____
 Distance of chair from table _____
 Ambient illumination: Bright _____ Average _____ Dim _____

Figure 6.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The first of these is the
 second is the
 third is the
 fourth is the
 fifth is the

The sixth is the
 seventh is the
 eighth is the
 ninth is the
 tenth is the

The eleventh is the
 twelfth is the
 thirteenth is the
 fourteenth is the
 fifteenth is the

The sixteenth is the
 seventeenth is the
 eighteenth is the
 nineteenth is the
 twentieth is the

Oper. #1	
Hand.	Angle
	30° 60° 90° 120°
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Oper. #2	
Hand.	Angle
	30° 90° 60° 120°
2	
3	
4	
5	
1	

Oper. #3	
Hand.	Angle
	30° 90° 120° 60°
3	
4	
5	
1	
2	

Oper. #4	
Hand.	Angle
	120° 60° 30° 90°
4	
3	
2	
5	
1	

Oper. #5	
Hand.	Angle
	60° 120° 30° 90°
5	
2	
3	
1	
4	

Oper. #6	
Hand.	Angle
	60° 90° 120° 30°
4	
5	
1	
2	
3	

Figure 9.

Sample data sheet.

10. 1940

10. 1940

10. 1940				Total	10. 1940				Total
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
1				1	1				1
2				2	2				2
3				3	3				3
4				4	4				4
5				5	5				5
6				6	6				6
7				7	7				7
8				8	8				8
9				9	9				9
10				10	10				10

10. 1940

10. 1940

10. 1940				Total	10. 1940				Total
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
1				1	1				1
2				2	2				2
3				3	3				3
4				4	4				4
5				5	5				5
6				6	6				6
7				7	7				7
8				8	8				8
9				9	9				9
10				10	10				10

10. 1940

10. 1940

10. 1940				Total	10. 1940				Total
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
1				1	1				1
2				2	2				2
3				3	3				3
4				4	4				4
5				5	5				5
6				6	6				6
7				7	7				7
8				8	8				8
9				9	9				9
10				10	10				10

10. 1940

10. 1940

Oper. #7	
Hand.	Angle
	90° 60° 30° 120°
5	
1	
4	
3	
2	

Oper. #8	
Hand.	Angle
	30° 120° 90° 60°
5	
4	
3	
2	
1	

Oper. #9	
Hand.	Angle
	120° 30° 60° 90°
1	
4	
2	
3	
5	

Oper. #10	
Hand.	Angle
	60° 30° 120° 90°
5	
1	
5	
4	
2	

Oper. #11	
Hand.	Angle
	90° 120° 30° 60°
1	
5	
2	
3	
4	

Oper. #12	
Hand.	Angle
	120° 90° 60° 30°
2	
1	
5	
4	
3	

Figure 9.
(Continued)

W1, v1000

align

,bword

%ld, %ld, %ld, %ld

0

1

2

3

4

W1, v1000

align

,bword

%ld, %ld, %ld, %ld

0

1

2

3

4

W1, v1000

align

,bword

%ld, %ld, %ld, %ld

0

1

2

3

4

W1, v1000

align

,bword

%ld, %ld, %ld, %ld

0

1

2

3

4

W1, v1000

align

,bword

%ld, %ld, %ld, %ld

0

1

2

3

4

W1, v1000

align

,bword

%ld, %ld, %ld, %ld

0

1

2

3

4

W1, v1000

(bword/4)

Oper. #13					Oper. #14				
Hand.	Angle				Hand.	Angle			
	90°	30°	120°	60°		60°	120°	90°	30°
3					2				
5					3				
1					4				
2					1				
4					3				

Oper. #15				
Hand.	Angle			
	90°	30°	60°	120°
4				
2				
1				
5				
3				

Figure 9.
(Continued)

215. 1960

edges

.back

Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos

1

4

6

1

6

215. 1960

edges

.back

Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos

8

4

1

2

2

215. 1960

edges

.back

Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos

1

1

1

6

6

215. 1960

edges

.back

Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos

5

8

1

6

6

215. 1960

edges

.back

Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos

1

1

1

1

1

215. 1960

edges

.back

Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos

1

1

1

1

1

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